Dear Sir/Madam

Given below are some statements/questions pertaining to “TRADE RELATED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS - IMPACT ON PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY”. Please give your views and opinions by answering the following by making a tick (✓) mark or writing. The information, which you are providing will be used for academic purpose only. So kindly feel free to answer.

Thank you very much for your valuable time as well as your views.

1. Name:

2. Name and address of the company:

3. Sex:

4. Age of the company:
   - Below 5 yrs
   - 5-10 yrs
   - 10-15 yrs
   - 15-20 yrs
   - 20-25 yrs
   - Above 25 yrs
5. Nature of business: Production of drugs □□
   Marketing of drugs □□
   Both □□

6. Position of the respondent with name and address:

7. Capital Invested:
   • Less than or equal to 5 crores □□
   • Rs 5-10 crores □□
   • More than Rs 10 crores □□

8. Annual Turnover:
   • Less than 10 crores □□
   • Rs 10 crore-20 crores □□
   • Rs 20-30 crores □□
   • 30-40 crores □□

9. Size of the company:

10. Nature of ownership:
11. Nature of Medicine:
   - Allopathy
   - Allopathy and Ayurveda.

12. Number of products manufactured:
   - 25 or below
   - 25-60
   - 51-75
   - 76-100
   - Above 100

13. Types of products manufactured:
   - Life saving drugs
   - Generic drugs
   - Health improving drugs

14. Types of medicines manufactured:
   - Dermatology
   - Oncology
   - Nephrology
   - Gynecology
   - Ophthalmology
   - Ortho
   - Neuro
   - E and T
15. Membership in pharma associations:
   - Yes
   - No

16. Acquisition of business:
   - Acquired
   - Not acquired

17. Knowledge about patent in pharma sector:
   - Yes
   - No

18. Source of knowledge

19. Importance to know about patents in pharma sector:
   - Yes
   - No

20. Prevalence of Interest in pertaining patent
   - Yes
   - No
21. Separate cell for dealing patents:
   - Yes  
   - No   

22. Difference between product and process patent

23. Essentiality of patents in pharma industry
   - Yes  
   - No   

24. Is patenting easier than copying
   - Yes  
   - No   

25. Is there any R and D unit in the company?
   - Yes  
   - No   

26. Investments allotted for R and D units
   - Yes  

27. Is there a R and D Unit in the company
   - Yes
   - No

28. Increased R and D leads to product patent
   - Yes
   - No

29. Patents obtained in the company
   - Yes
   - No

30. Place of patent obtained

31. Filing a patent
   - Easy
   - Difficult

32. Difficulties in obtaining a patent
33. Litigations in patenting a product
   - Yes
   - No

34. Product patent beneficiaries than process patent
   - Yes
   - No

35. Helpers in obtaining patent

36. Cost incurred in patenting the product

37. Number of patents registered in Pharma sector

38. IPR cell in the company
   - Yes
   - No

39. Research and development activity in Indian pharmaceutical company
   Increased since 2005
   - Yes
40. If yes Percentage of R and D activity may be
   - 0-5 %
   - 5-10%
   - 10-20%
   - 20-30 %
   - More than 30 %

41. Consultancy service available to patenting in IPR.
   - Yes
   - No

42. No of years for having the right over the product

43. Place of products marketed
   - Local
   - National
   - International

44. Products marketed
   - Patented products
   - General products
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<th>No</th>
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<td>47. Status of R and D</td>
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<td>48. Technology transfer while patenting the product</td>
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<td>49. Patents increases the foreign direct investments</td>
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<td>50. Patent increase the quality and profit</td>
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51. Values of the patented products

- Increased ☐
- Decreased ☐

52. Views about traditional knowledge in Pharma sector

53. Indian market copy the drugs instead of patenting

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

54. Idea about reverse engineered patented product

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

55. Impact of reverse engineered patented product:

56. Year of patent act and its amendments:

57. Popular patent cases in Pharma sector:

58. Reasons for litigations in Pharma sector:
59. Patented products required for entering into international market.
   - Yes
   - No

60. Name of the government institutions that support patents

61. Name of the non-government institutions that supports patents

62. Popular training institutions that trains IPR and other related issues

63. Interest in availing awareness and training programs

64. Patenting a product is an emerging issue in India
   - Yes
   - No

65. Patenting issue affects the future of Pharma sector
   - Yes
   - No

66. Impact of product patent in health of public
67. Patenting issues affects the future of Pharma sector in India

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

68. Impact of product patent in health of public

69. Benefits of patenting a product

Overall impact of patent in Pharma sector in India:

70. Impact of TRIPS on price of drugs:

71. Impact of TRIPS on accessibility of drugs:

72. Impact of TRIPS on availability of medicine:
73. Impact of TRIPS on R & D:

74. Impact of TRIPS on technology transfer:

75. Impact of TRIPS on growth competency:

76. Impact of TRIPS on profitability Vs Value:

77. Impact of TRIPS on flexibilities available:

78. Impact of TRIPS on Data exclusivity:

79. Assistance sought for patenting:

80. Renewal of patents :
81. Applications for recent innovations:

82. Reasons for not getting their product patent:

83. Opinion on getting patent rights:

84. Opinion on getting acquisition:

85. Research and development activity plays major role in survival of pharmaceutical company.
   - Yes  
   - No

86. Generally …… % of total turnover is shared for research and development activity.
   - 0-2%
   - 2-4%
   - 4-6%
   - 6-8%
87. If outsourced, to whom

- Small scale
- Medium scale
- Large scale

88. Indian intellectual property rights system is useful to Indian pharmaceutical company

- Yes
- No

89. IPR system has helped in growth of pharma companies.

- Yes
- No

If yes in what ways……………………………………………………………………..
……………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………
If no in what ways………………………………………………………………..
……………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………
90. Indian intellectual property right system is user friendly.

- Yes  
- No  

If no, which are the areas………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………
…………

91. Period required to register to patent is more than required.

- Yes  
- No  

92. Generic products are more useful for

- To increase market share  
- Profitability  
- Wide market coverage  
- Lower manufacturing & capital cost  
- Smart gain  
- Striking a balance  
- Lowering and leveling price of medicine  
- Any other………………..
93. Patents help in

- Direct marketing
- Earning through loyalty
- Licensing
- First mover advantages
- For long term presence
- Monopoly market
- To grow profitability
- Inducement for capital investment
- Any other

94. Patented drugs are more useful to company for

- Brand Building
- Goodwill Generation
- Market Penetration
- Profitability
- Maximize global profit
- Royalties
- Justify Indian prices
- Tax advantage
- Sale by considering Indian population.
- Any Other

95. Patent has adverse effect on availability for common man

- High
- Moderate
• Low

96. Reduction in patented life of product will result in the economic treatment of the poor Population. Do you agree?
• Yes
• No.

97. Due to IPR act 2005 price of medicines is increasing to common man by
• 0-25%
• 25-50%
• 50-75%
• 75-100%
• Above 100%

98. Nature of ownership
• Sole trader
• Partnership
• Private
• Public Ltd
• Others
• More than 40 crores